where the propagate and the street of the st

mans, Richard C. S. Drummond, J. A. Simonds and H. N. Lemmon of Auburn; William Martin, Ernest Harvier, Henry Offerman and J. F. McGovern of New York city; James Conklin of Ilion Jesse Peterson of Locknort Edward T. Stokes of Port Henry A. W. Wooverton of Valatie, Frank N. Loomis of Buffalo, A. Armstrong of Gler Falls, Charles A. Talcott of Utica, A. B. MacArdell and C. C. Bogart of Middletown, A. D. Mead of Schoharte, James W Greens of Gloversville, H. D. Murray of Johnstown, George S. Leonard of Owego, C. E. Nesbit and Jones S. Hays of Amster dam, F. C. Peck of Oneids, A. S. Moffat of Newburgh, Lorenzo Burrows of Albion, D. J. Van Auken of Geneva, C. H. Van Orden of Catskill, John Taaffe and F. H. Allen of Westchester, Edward P. Lynch of Ogdensburg, A. H. Fitch of Cazenovia, George E. Ellison of Alleghany county, Edward Denton of Elmira, Louis J. Bailey of Wayne, John Anderson, Jr., of Essex Eugene G. Stockes-of Otsego, H. B. Harrison of Addison and Benjamin M. Welden and Leo M. Cafferty of Binghamton:

Odd Fellows Hall was beautifully adorned with bunting and there was a band which played stirring melodies. It was a touch and go affair in every particular. There wasn't a hitch, there wasn't a mar, there wasn't anything that any Democrat in the State should not have been pleased to hear. While the name of William R. Hearst was not mentioned by any of the speakers, he came in for double barrelled cannonading and no man and no woman in the audience failed to understand who was meant when the Democratic orators in this conference spoke of "the multimillionaire who has committed so many offences against Demo-

crats and Democracy."

Democratic State-Committeeman Rattigan of Cayaga county called the conference to order by saying: "I have been delegated to call this con-

call for the conference Mr. Rattigan then read the call, which was sent out from Albany two weeks ago. and which has been frequently printed in the columns of THE SUN. Mr. Rattigan elen appounced that he had been requested to name Liward M. Shepard of Kings and Warren counties to be chairman of the conference, and Mr. Shepard's name was with applause. As Mr. Shepard mounted the rostrum he-met with a very fine reception. He grarted right in to do business. He spoke in clear and forcible tones and his short speech was punctuated with applause. Mr. Shepard said:

I deen it a very great honor which is paid myself, and I may say also my county of Kings up-State Democrats. I am not here to make Indeed, such a speech as I have in pind I shall prefer to make when I shall be before a gathering not waiting for those whom you are so much more impatient to hear than you could possibly he for me. But you will forgive me if I do say, in a very few words, that this State and the Democrati party are in a situation where patriotic service, intelligent service, is demanded perhaps as it has never been demanded in our

political history. [Applause.]

The history of the Democratic party of New York, beginning when the political power of Jefferson took its commencement and coming down to the present time, has on the been a noble and a progressive history. [Ap-We will begin with the Livingst and with De Witt Clinton and with Van Buren and with Marcy and with Azariah Flack and Seymour and with Dean Richmond and with Tilden, not to speak of those who are yet living, and you have a partisan and political history almost unequalled, un-• malled in wisdom, unequalled in philosophic sense, unequalled in practical service to the

The Democratic party is an organization with a great past; it is an organization with a momentous present. It ought to be, and, please God, it will be, an organization with a noble and a triumphant future. [Applause. But these are brave words, and brave words pannot be put into truth and into reality shall be willing to make a sacrifice and to do the work, to make the Democratic party speak its own character and speak its owa really intended programme.

informal conference, not to dictate to the Democratic State convention, not to exclude or prevent many like gatherings in disparage any citizen, we are not here to promote the political welfare or ambition of any citizen. We are here, if I understand the programme of this conference aright to ask in the first place for a free, open, repre sentative Democratic State convention, suc as was held for the first eighty years of the political history of the State of New York [Applause.] We are here to ask the spontaneous expression of Democratic sentiment of every locality, of every county, of every city of the State.

We are here, not to crowd or unduly influence or seek to influence the State convention when it meets, but we are here to beg and to struggle to procure this event at least that the Democratic convention to assemble later on in this month shall be representive. shall be face, and that when its verdict is rendered it shall be a Democratic verdict, representing the principles and traditions of the past, representing an adequate sense of responsibility in the present, and representing a confident hope and belief that the long time eareer of the Democracy in the past is to be noble and its successful career in the future. [Great applause.]

Mr. Van Orden of Catskill then moved that Mr. Tichener of Broome be made secretary of the conference. This was adopted. The next stap was on the proposition of Mr. Holroyd of Albany that a committee of three be appointed to draft resolutions expressing the views of the conference. which are to be presented to the Buffalo convention on September 25. Mr. Shepard here spon appointed Mr. Richmond of Erie, Ar. Osborn of Putnam and Mr. Lynch of St. Lawrence, and the committee withdrew to prepare its resolutions.

PEROME GREETED WITH ROUNDS OF AP-PLAUSE.

'I will now call on William Travers Ferome," announced Chairman Shepard. and he hadn't the words fairly out of his mouth before the entire conference burst out into round after round of applause, in which the tand joined in its melodious

Mr. Jerome was seated far back in the hall, which by this time was crowded. As yew York's District Attorney walked to the liatform he smiled in a happy way it he cordial greeting. Once upon the latform and looking into the faces of those present, Mr. Jerome became grave faced and was more than usually earnest when he announced that probably for the first time in his life he would confine his utter-ances to a speech which he had prepared ances to a speech which he had prepared. Ar. Jerome is probably one of the best extemporary speech makers in the country, out on this occasion he had decided to read his speech. As a matter of fact Mr. Jerome lost nothing in doing so, if the coroial ap-

proval of his audience was a test.

It would be difficult to single out any part of Mr. Jerome's speech and say that met with more approbation than other urts. The speech from start to finish was mightily well received. The inde-pendent tone of it, the truth of it so far as the workings of party muchinery have gong, the truth of it in every detail, was known to every delegate in the conference. Yet the paragraph which received as much pplause as any other was when Mr. erome, speaking of the disgust of the oters with the disastrous record of the Democratic party organization in the State

Disgraced and humiliated by years of mismanagement, to give it no harsher name, a little truth telling, a little courage IT costs no more to get a typewriter that will do your work than one that is a mere letter wri-

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and common honesty would again array them behind their party candidates if they are men of character standing on a platform of real Democracy."

KERNELS OF POLITICAL FACTS. Mr. Jerome fairly brought down the house when he declared that the citizens of New York "Do not forget a bribing corporation is a natural correlative of a black-mailing Legislature, and they are more afraid of the dishonesty of their own ser-vants than of the evils which come from

corporations."

Then followed these kernels of political facts from Mr. Jerome, all of which were They are wearied with the cries of the

"They are disgusted with the squabbles and base chicanery of the politicians." "What they want is men and not meas-

"They have little faith in new laws while

"They have little faith in new laws while there is not honesty and capability enough in public servants to work the old."
"The prime desire is for upright men of known character; men who will serve the people and not party machines; men of whom they shall feel that if what is expected is not done it is because it cannot be done and not because carnest and honest. be done and not because earnest and honest effort has not been made."
Mr. Jerome's speech is given in full in ference to order and I will now read the

another column.

When Mr. Jerome finished he came in for more applause as he returned to his seat far back in the hall.

EX-MAYOR OSBORNE INTRODUCED. Chairman Shepard in introducing Ex-

Chairman Shepard in introducing ExMayor Osborne of Auburn said:

"You will remember when in 1900 on
election night we got the news that so
many of us remember, of despair and defeat, there was one gleam of light from
one city of this State when we learned
that the regular Democratic candidate
there, in a city heavily Republican, had
been chosen Mayor of the city, carrying
every district of that Republican city except one. Again we rejoiced in 1902 when. every district of that Republican city ex-cept one. Again we rejoiced in 1902 when, running for reelection as Mayor, he was reelected although the city was carried by the Republican State party by a ma-jority of 2,000. We have him here to-day and we will rejoice to hear him. I call upon the Hon. Thomas M. Osborne of Au-burn to make the next address. burn to make the next address

HEARST'S METHODS SCORED.

Mr. Osborne got a riproaring welcome and with him it was no mincing of words from the time he opened his lips until he finished his speech. He said very truthfully that the facts speak for themselves. Speaking of the Hearst movement in the State Mr. Oborne declared in strong tones, which brought out hearty applause:

"We voice moreover our sense of out-

State Mr. Oborne declared in strong tones, which brought out hearty applause:

"We voice moveover our sense of outrage over the practices which have been and are still being carried on all over the State in an attempt to forestall and determine the action of the Democratic convention. We have seen hired agents parade over the State shouting out in terms rising from extravagance to blasphemy the merits of their millionaire employer; we have seen caucuses snapped, as the Broome, Chautauqua, Cortland and other counties; proxies forged, as in Orleans southy; conventions purchased, as in Wayne county; delegates openly bribed for riot and disorder, as in Jefferson county; an attempt to deceive a whole community by a muzzled press, as in Erie county; newspapers blackmailed. in Erie county; newspapers blackmailed, as in Monroe and Onondaga counties; and who can estimate the amount of lying, blackmail, bribery and corrupt promise necessary to make such a kind of campaign even partially successful?"

partially successful?

other utterance by Mr. Osborne was
ted with unanimous cheers. He said:
have already suffered enough from the efforts of business interests to purchase control of our party for business purposes. Shall we submit now to the efforts of a multimillionaire to purchase the control of our party for personal purposes?" [Cries of "No. no!"]

CARLISLE ROASTS HEARST.

Secretary Carlisle of the Democratic State committee was then introduced by Mr. Shepard and he .too. spoke out in meeting. The fact that Mr. Carlisle is secretary of the Democratic State organization made his remarks. in the estimation of many delegates to the conference. of more than usual importance, for the reason that Mr.

usual importance, for the reason that and Carlisle has been in a position to know whereof he speaks. This part of Mr. Carlisle's speech was heartily applauded:

"He [Hearst] has repeatedly refused to accept the action of Democratic conventions in the past and has openly bolted regular party nominations. He deliberately regular party nominations. He deliberately opposed the election of Judge Parker and Herrick. While holding office by the sufferance of the New York city Democracy he bolted the action of their city conven-tion, ran for Mayor and openly entered into a combination with Boss Odell by which he indorsed Republican candidates for Members of Assembly and Aldermen whereby we lost a number of Democratic Assembly districts and lost control of the Board of Aldermen. It is not Democratic when its mover deliberately and maliciously attacks every Democrat of any prominence in the State or nation who may in any way in the State or nation who may in any way see: fit to interfere with his preposterous desires or demands. No one so far has escaped his attacks except Mr. Bryan, and to-day who can doubt his unfriendly attitude to him. The so-called third party movement is deliberately organized to try to force Hearst's nomination to the Presidency, and it is only a question of time when Mr. Bryan will have to run the gantlet of his open attack."

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

The resolutions which are printed at the beginning of this despatch were handed up by Mr. Richmond and read by the secreof the conference and unanimously enthusiastically adopted. Ex-Mayor Osborne then moved that when the con ference adjourned it adjourn to meet at Buffalo on September 25, and this also was adopted. Mr. Shepard said later in the day that he would appoint the committee of five called for in the resolutions within

JEROME DELIGHTED District Attorney Jerome said after the

conference:
"The meeting was a perfect delight to me. It was the real thing. There was a spirit of hope and determination to fight and a willingness to give and take within the lines of real Democratic principle, which was exhilarating, and unless my instincts are entirely at fault it has sh that the old Democratic party is not only worth fighting for, but that there are still men in it who will fight for it, an once again make it a power to excress and do the will of the people of this State."

JEROME GIVES A BATTLE CRY.

DOWN WITH THE BOSSES, UP WITH THE PEOPLE.

Party Organization Should Be Built Upon Principle and by Leadership and Not Upon Spells and by Bosses-Men, Not easures, Should Be the Keynote

ALBANY, Sept. 5 .- The following is the speech delivered by William Travers Jerome at the Democratic conference here to-day: Jerome's Speech.

"As I understand it, we are gathered together as Democrats to take counsel with one another. We speak with no authority, nor do we assume to. We have not assembled in the interests of any candidate, sembled in the interests of any candidate, and least of all have we come together to diotate to or to threaten the convention of our party soon to assemble at Buffalo. On all hands it is conceded that our political

all finands it is conceded that our political life is in a chaotic condition.

"It is increasingly difficult for one to say why he belongs to one political party rather than to another. Real leadership is nowhere in sight, and what passes for leadership seems to consist of demagogic denunciation of existing conditions and the advancing of vague schemes of socialism and paternal ism which are essentially revolutionary in character. We are not on the threshold of the greatest political awakening this nation has ever known, marking the be-ginning of a new age, but we are, I believe about to return to our senses and to earnestly address ourselves to the difficult problems confronting us by the methods which the past has shown to be entirely adequate to meet the greatest emergencies

VOGUE OF THE MUCK BAKER "The so-called 'Muck Raker' has had a great vogue, and on the whole has done a good work, but in mere exposure and denunciation English speaking people cannot rest. The 'Octopodicide' and 'trust buster is vociferous and much in evidence, but he offers no issue upon which political parties can divide. That large aggregations of capital, whether in corporate form or in combinations, known as trusts, have great incidental evils is conceded by all. To those thinking men who do not believe that mankind is yet sufficiently altruistic to work successfully a socialistic scheme their evil appears greatest not upon the economic side, but in that they go so far to debauch our public life, both at elections and in the practical and too often real bribery of our legislative bodies and public

CHECK THE TRUSTS. "That the corporations and trusts be sternly checked and controlled is demanded by all. Traditionally the Democratic party is committed to a tariff for revenue only. That a protective tariff is unjust; that it is in the interest of the few as against the many; that it prevents the highest economic productivity of the Union; has been shown to a demonstration to every man willing. to a demonstration to every man willing to give the subject a candid examination and possessed of the ability to understand

and possessed of the ability to understand the facts and the reasoning.

The indirect taxation through a tariff on imports does not arouse a locality injured to a vehement protest in the same way that to a venement protest in the same way that the manifest and exaggerated benefits con-ferred upon a locality by a tariff brings it into line with a party advocating such a tariff. It would be impossible to make Pennsylvania believe that she is not bene-fited by a protective tariff. She undoubt-edly is but at the expense of other States. edly is, but at the expense of other States.

"In times as prosperous as the present
the States which suffer from a protective tariff do not realize it, and their fear of dis-turbing existing prosperous conditions makes it difficult to raise the tariff issue into one of vital interest. Indeed, should our prosperity continue, there seems little for substantial revision from the causes hitherto operating in that direction. But, strangely enough, this may be brought about from the present popular antagonism to corporations, trusts and, indeed, to wealth in individual hands.

TARIFF A HARD TIMES ISSUE "Hatred generated by injustice and cor-ruption may effect what the soundest eco-nomic considerations have failed to do. Much as our monetary system may need revision, this lack of tariff revision is a hard times issue. Like the poor, this has always been with us in periods of financial and industrial depression IGNOBLE SCRAMBLES FOR OFFICE.

"Meanwhile our elections, where national political parties are involved, have become political parties are involved, have become little more than ignoble acrambles for office, in which each candidate declares how good he will be if elected to office, and vies with his opponent in claiming trust busting and anti-corporation virtrust busting and anti-corporation virtues, not forgetting to emphasize how warm his heart beats for organized labor. In the midst of all this the 'plain people' go about their business, sober and sensible, industrious and prosperous, honest and patriotic; they do their thinking quietly, they are neither greatly alarmed nor misled by the loud outcries of the politicians. "Seeing no real issues of present interest "Seeing no real issues of present interest dividing the national parties, they stand indifferent to each, ready and free to choose when an issue arises that interests them. To the older men traditionally associated with one of the great national parties, this is not difficult, but with the younger men and that large class which at each election is casting its first vote, it is different. Each year its first vote, it is different. Each year seems to bring a more and more general conviction of public duty to be ascertained and discharged. The younger men are asking themselves why they are affiliated with one or the other of the national parties, and the first voters are eager to learn to which of the parties their duty directs them. In the absence of issues or of some paramount issue upon which the people can divide into two parties, there is always, for a divide into two parties, there is always, for a ime at least, a tendency to develop third

LOGROLLING METHODS. "Fortunately this country has been free from this so far. At least no third party has existed with any considerable power for any considerable time. The very theor of democratic institutions presupposes majority, a real numerical majority upo majority, a real numerical majority upon conviction, for or against important public questions, and not a fictitious majority created by logrolling methods. Compromise, within the limits of fundamental attitude toward a particular question, is exactial in the working of democratic institutions. But wherever strong third parties have developed so that no one party had a numerical majority that nation has had a numerical majority that nation has suffered, for agreement has not been brought about by compromise in any proper sen of the word, but by the sacrifice of principl for power, or what was in substance bribery
"In this country few things could be so sinister in their relation to our public

as the development of a strong third party; a party not having a numerical majority a party not having a numerical majority of the voters in its ranks, but a number sufficient to make it a trading asset to its leaders. However virtuous they might be in their professions and really upright at the commencement of their careers, human nature will seldom resist the temptations ising from such conditions.
"If there were nothing else than the fore-

roing to say in a general way of the dition of our national political parties there were perhaps little use in saying it. propositions advanced are sufficiently vious on reflection. But issues are not all there is to political parties. Indeed, they are only ephemeral and not fundamental. They serve to make divisions, but do not create them. We have sought to work democratic institutions by means of two parties, and where there are issues inter-

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esting and concerning the whole people there has been no great difficulty in work-ing such institutions in this way, often with much waste of power, but with sta-bility and satisfaction to the people as a whole.

THE CONSERVATIVES.

"Study of our political history shows that the cause of this twofold division lies deep in the mental character and habit of the people. There are those who are by character and habit conservative. If the times are good they oppose change and innovation lest harm result to such happy conditions. If times are bad they equally oppose changes lest we should go from bad to worse. Age belongs naturally to this group, for it is more impressed by the misfortunes and defeats of life than cheered by visions and hope of betterment. Then, by visions and hope of betterment. Then, too, experience has taught it that the best thought out schemes often work very differently from what was anticipated, and a lack of surplus energy makes irksome new habits of thought and accommodation to

new conditions.

"Capital and vested interests, even among so enterprising a people as our own, find themselves normally grouped with the conservatives. They are adjusted to things as they are. They know how easily confidence is shaken; how, without adequate reason, panics with their accompanying industrial depression may be induced, and they most emphatically would 'rather bear those ills' they have 'than fly to others that they know not of.' Their present gain is reasonably certain—change brings uncertainty.

"The value of the conservative great The value of the conservative greating any form of government among civilized people, is especially great where we have democratic institutions based upon universal manhood suffrage. Who would want a clock without a pendulum, or to run a steam engine without a governor? How imengine without a governor? How impossible, however, would human progress be if the conservative was overwhelmingly

"Valuable as the pendulum is, it does no "Valuable as the pendulum is, it does not make the clock go. However cleverly designed to regulate, the governor in an engine is only valuable in controlling the power from the boiler. Ever against the conservative is found the liberal. To him hard times are the best reason for change, that they may be improved. Fear of change from bad to worse impresses him little.

"He faces the future with hope, undismayed by the failures of the past, ever believing that there is a way forward and that it can be found. If times are good, that gives no reason for not trying to make them better. He is willing to make the trial

that it can be found. If times are good, that gives no reason for not trying to make them better. He is willing to make the trial and counts the danger of failure as little compared with the possibility of success. He is impatient of the voice of experience, for the future, he believes, can be made so different from the past that it should not be held in bondage to the past.

"With age and its cynicism he will have nothing to do and gladly gives it to the conservative, feeling all the stronger without its counsels to inaction. Capital and vested interests too income to human progress and to exalt things above men. While recognizing their vital importance, he believes they can be controlled without being destroyed, and made to serve rather than to rule. In a liberal party are found the young in spirit, and the young in years go to it naturally. THE LIBERALS.

young in years go to it naturally.
"Study of our political history well illustrates the truth of this idea of two parties trates the truth of this idea of two parties fundamentally determined by mental character and habit and not by the accidents of issues or party platforms.

"While the Democratic party has had an unbroken political life, the Republican party, under other names but with the same fundamental character and habit of mind, has also had practically a continuous existence since we became a nation.

ous existence since we became a nation.

"The Republican party has always been the party of the conservative; the party of

the party of the conservative; the party of age; the party thinking more of the lessons of the past than of the possibilities of the future; the party of capital and vested interests; the party opposed to change and innovation; until to-day, half-consciously it voices its character by declaring itsel to be the party of the 'standpatter.' Stan pat! Have two words ever so completely and adequately embodied the past, present and future of a political party? On the other hand, the Democratic party has been the party of the liberal. WHAT CONSTITUTES DEMOCRACY.

"The fundamental mental habit and character of its members has been that of

character of its members has been that of hope; of looking forward; of trust in the morals and confidence in the intelligence of the masses of the people. "It has believed in change and innovation, thinking that ideals were little worth having unless it dared to attempt their realization. The while it had leaders instead of because unless it dared to attempt their realization. But while it had leaders instead of boses, while it had statesmen instead of politicians it always sought to realize its ideals by the use of those means and through those forms by which we grew from the poorest and weakest to the richest and strongest nation of the world.

"It is only recently that affects have

nation of the world.

"It is only recently that efforts have been made to drag the party from the path of progress into that of revolution. The foregoing points out the fundamental and organic difference between the Republican and Democratic parties.

The difference is not ephemeral and does

not depend upon the adoption of any politi-cal issue or body of rolitical doctrine. It rest in a character and habit of mind which predetermines party attitude to all issues as they arise. The truth of this is not in validated because from time to time those in control of the executive machinery of the party organization have apparently committed it in a way contrary to its real

"No group of selfish, time-serving politicians can make or destroy these parties' lines, for they rest in the nature of man, and will continue with substantial identity under all forms and names until the comes a radical change in our institutions. If, then, the Democratic party is fundamentally the liberal party—if it is the party of progress, but not of revolution—if it believes that its ideal can be realized

by the means and through the forms which in the past served successfully to meet the greatest emergencies—what is our duty, gathered here as Democrats, toward our party?
"First let us consider the purpose of party organization. Party organization was created or allowed to grow up to render effective the will of the people in the party. After a time small groups of selfish and too often corrupt men obtained control of the executive machinery of party organiza-tion and, using it for their own purposes, turned that which was created to be a servant into a master. The natural coase-quences have followed.

BOSS SUCCEEDED THE LEADER "The leader has disappeared. The boss, who has succeeded him, is only apparently a boss and in reality is but the hired man of the capitalist, whose sinister influence lies back of party machinery and controls it for

back of party machinery and controls it for his own selfah and corrupt ends.

"Public servants no longer feel a full measure of rearonsibility to the people who elect them. They must stand hat in hand to the boss, who gives them a nomination and in whose hands their rolitical future-lies. Good men are driven from the public service. Young men of character will not enter it, or cannot. The people have prac-tically no choice in the selection of candi-

dates for office, and at the polls have only a choice between men whom they too often consider as unfit for the office for which they are running,
"Evil has fallen on the Democratic party

in full measure from the perversion of its party organization, and since the voice of the people in a party cannot be effective without organized effort our duty toward our party is to seek a thorough reform in party machinery and to bring it back to the purpose for which it was created.

DRIVE OUT THE HIRED MEN.

"The men responsible for the present demoralized condition of the party machinery should be driven out. From a great vote getting organization they have made it simply a delegate getting machine. "Party organization cannot be dispensed with, but should be built upon principle and by leadership, and not upon spoils and by besses.

and by leadership, and not upon spoils and by bosses.

"Independence of thought should be encouraged in local leaders, and they should be in reality leaders and counsellors in the party, and not simply messenger boys to do the bidding of a central clique. Our conventions should be open conventions, made up of delegates who represent something and some one and who endeavor to voice the wishes of the party in the selection of candidates, and not mere puppets assembled to register a predeter-

selection of candidates, and not mere puppets assembled to register a predetermined conclusion.

"These things can be brought about.

"Unless they are done the thousands of self-respecting voters in this State who are Democratic in principle but vote the Republican ticket will continue where they are and young men who could be brought into our ranks in numbers will remain different to political affairs or join our

political opponents.
"Disgraced and humiliated by years of mismanagement—to give it no harsher name—a little truth telling, a little courage and common honesty would again array them behind their party caandidtes, if they are men of character, standing on a platform of real Democracy.

"And in that platform they want no crazy accialism or revolutionary paternalism."

And in that platform they want no crazy socialism or revolutionary paternalism.

"While appreciating fully the evils that corporations and trusts have brought the people of the Democratic party are not afraid of them.

"They know that they are the creatures of our own laws; of the laws which we made and which we can change. They know that they can be controlled and would be by honest and wise public servants.

BRIBERY AND LEGISLATURES.

"Moreover, they do not forget that a bribing corporation is a natural correlative of a blackmailing Legislature, and they are more afraid of the dishonesty of their own servants than of the evils which come from corporations.

"They are wearied with the cries of the democratic

demagogue.
"They are disgusted with the squabble

and base chicanery of the politicians.

"What they want is men and not measures.

"They have little faith in new laws while there is not honesty and capacity enough in public servants to work the old. MEN WANTED WHO WILL SERVE THE PEOPLE

"The prime desire is for upright men of known character; men who will serve the people and not the party machine; men of whom they shall feel that if what is expected is not done it is because it cannot be done, and not because earnest and honest effort has not been made

"As to our party platform, it should be short. The Democratic organization has not the respect and confidence even of the not the respect and confidence even of the Democratic party, to say nothing of the people of the State at large.

"It is unnecessary that it should view with alarm things which no one fears.

"It should not strain to create issues.

"It should not strain to create issues. Party platforms never created any issues of any vitality. Such issues arise naturally and are simply formulated in platforms.

"There should be in it no note of the cheap demagogue. It would seem as if commendation of ourselves might be spared. What have we done to deserve it? There is no reason why the platform should not be short.

"Our chance of success will not lie in large promises or violent denunciation, but in the selection of candidates for office in the selection of candidates for office whose character will give assurance to the people of the State that if elected they will render honest and faithful service."

CAMPAIGN FOR JUDGES ON. Independent Nominators Start Their Fight

in Earnest. The Judiciary Nominators began active work yesterday on their campaign for the election of the independent judiciary ticket. Across Broadway from the headquarters of the committee at 189 Proadway was strung a banner with the inscription, "Judge without bosses." Below this is the black triangle on a white field, the emblem of the committee, and underneath are the

names of the nominees.

The committee is placing placards in all the cars of the city. One of these reads:
"To the people: Are you going to let the bosses dicker about your Judges and name their henchmen?" Another says: "Will you allow the bosses to divide the judgeships are retty aroll?"

as petty spoil?"

The heads of the committee do not ap-The heads of the committee do not approve of bringing forward at this time the plan which is to be submitted to the Bar Association by Edward A. Alexander. Bar Association by Edward A. Alexander.
Mr. Alexander would have all political
parties select as Judges of the higher courts
Judges of the lower courts whose work has
shown their fitness. Mr. Alexander also
criticises the ticket made up by the committee on the ground that friendship was
the basis of selection.

Chenango County for Hearst. NORWICH, N. Y., Sept. 5.- The Chenango

county Democratic convention to-day unnaimously declared in favor of Hears Before the convention met there was a stormy session of the county committee at which time the adherents of Hearst and Jerome fought the matter out to a finish. At the convention resolutions were adopted ealling for the adoption of the reforms advocated by Hearst and instructing the 's delegates to use every honorable means to secure his nomination for Governor at the coming State convention.

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EX-MAYOR OSBORNE'S SPEECH

WHAT DEMOCRATS MUST DO TO ACHIEVE SUCCESS.

They Must Proclaim the Party's Bacle Principles and Piace Men in Nomina-tion Who Are Genuine Democrats Not Controlled by Corporate Interests.

The following is the full text of ex-Mayor Osborne's speech at the Democratic conference in Albany:

As District Attorney Jerome has well pointed out the Democratic party is naturally the party of progress of those who call for an improvement in existing imperfect conditions and reform of existing evils-of liberal tendencies as contrasted with conservativ

There is room in such a party for all shade of progressive belief, from those whose politi-cal ideals are tempered by a desire to test each step of advance with extreme care to those extremists who believe that the evils of the existing order far outweigh the advantages; but there is no room in such a party for reactionaries-those believers in things as The political action of such a party should

be neither too slow nor too fast; the more conservative must not hold back too hard nor the more radical advance too quickly the one group must remember that a progres sive party which fails to progress is cont ible, while the other must remember that, as n every genuine reform, time is on their side they must often be patient and trust to the

For reasons which it is unnecessary to specify, but the results of which are pain-fully obvious, the Democratic party in this to a majority of the voters. It is fourteen years since a Democrat has been elected Governor of New York, a period which has been prolific in disgraceful scandals, in legis-lative and administrative corruption—a result of the domination of an arrogant and enprincipled political machine. But the mass of voters have preferred to endure misgov ernment rather than trust the conduct of affairs to the candidates of our discredited and disorganized party. It is of no use mincing words over this situation, nor to argue as to causes: the facts speak for them-

Through the misconduct of its political opponents, however, the time is ripe for the reaccession to office of the Democratic party. f it will rise to its opportunity. It is within ing its opportunity, still further to discredit and disorganize the party, or by seizing opportunity to place the party on the road to immediate and splendid success. But success cannot come unless the State

convention, acting for the party, does two

things: First-It must boldly and without evasion proclaim anew the party's basic principle and outline its policies. For it is necessary to convince the voters that it is in truth a not a mere aggregation of individuals eager for public plunder. It must, while not for getful of the past, speak out for the present and the future. It must deal with issues

Second-Upon such a platform it place in nomination men who are genuine Democrats—men capable of leadership, but not ambitious of being bosses—men who are their own musters, controlled neither by corporate influences nor by small cliques of ambitious and unscrupulous politicians, and yet not demagogues-in short, candidates who will themselves be a guarantee of the pledges made in the platform, whose characters, intellectual and moral, will bear the searching investigation of a heated politi-

cal campaign.
This is a gathering of Democrats from up the State," hastily brought together from sense of a grave danger which confronts our party; a fear lest the splendid chance which is ours shall be thrown away; a hope that we may add our word toward the adoption of a policy which will bind the party together, rather than of one which will split

hopelessly. We are not here to further the interests of any particular candidate. We are simply representatives of many thousands of Democratic voters who are anxious for party success, if success can be brought about by honorable means; but who fear defeat less than dishonor. We speak for those who are Democrats and who expect to remain Democrats, but who are unwilling to submit quietly while an attempt is made to sell out our party, will not sit still and see the party nan which we have been proud to bear and the made over for a consideration to the candi date and the organization of another be that other party good, bad or indifferent. if it be true to itself can outline its own poli cies without help from outsiders, and can find worthy candidates within its own limits. And we speak for those who share that be-

We voice, moreover, our sense of outrage over the practices which have been and are still being carried on all over the State, in a attempt to forestall and determine the action of the Democratic convention. We seen hired agents parade over the State shouting out in terms rising from extravagance to blasphemy the merits of their mill onaire employer; we have seen caucuses snapped, as in Broome, Chautauqua, Cortand and other counties; proxies forged, as in Orleans county; conventions purchased, as in Wayne county: delegates openly bribed for riot and disorder, as in Jefferson county; an attempt to deceive a whole community by a muzzled press, as in Erie county; newspapers blackmailed, as in Monroe and Onondaga counties, and who can estimate the amount of lying, blackmail, bribery and corrupt promises necessary to make such a kind of

campaign even partially successful?
We have already suffered enough from the efforts of business interests to purchase con-trol of our party for business purposes; shall we submit now to the efforts of a multi-millionaire to purchase the control of our party

They tell us that such things are to be condoned by the Democratic party. I answer: "Never! Never!" I cannot believe it possible that they will be condoned by any convention calling itself Democratic. But if they should be then that convention is not truly a Democratic convention, whatever it may be called.

Our up-State Democracy, as has been said, is disorganized and leaderless and there is no one here certainly who can speak or such a matter as a party platform except for himself. I have dealt at some length upon the kind of candidates I should like to see nominated; let me trespass a few min-utes more to indicate the kind of platform I, for one, should like to see adopted It should read something like this:

The Democratic party of New York State, as the party of political progress and reforms, believing that all men are counted equal in the sense that they are entitled to equal advantages and opportunities, is the natural foe of the spirit of monopoly and of every form of special privilege engendered by that spirit. It stands for the following

A demand that no corporation depending upon a public franchise shall be managed as private property, but that the rights of the public as the great silent partner and the one with largest interest shall be fully recognized. This involves complete public knowl edge of the affairs of such corporations and a recognition and enforcement in each case of what is fairly due to the public as well as what is fairly due to the investors.

7. A complete and radical enactment of home rule or local self-government, giving to every community the largest practicable power of managing its own affairs without interferences from the Legislature.

Every city should have the right to determine its own form of local government Every city should be able to adopt and revise its own charter, to make its own ordi nances and to regulate and control and, if it sees fit, to own its own public utilities, subject of course to such general laws as the State

should pass on general State matters.

3. An honest, efficient and economical



With a Fall overcoat handy, you can jog along a while yet in your Summer suit, Though you need not, for

Fall suits as well as Fall overcoats are all ready for you now. Fall suits, \$18 to \$40.

Fall overcoats, \$16 to \$38. As for Fall hats, both Derby and soft hat are getting a-head

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administration of the different State depart. ments and an immediate and searching in The abolition of unnecessary and expensive

The more faithful execution of existing laws of all kinds, in the belief that for many abuses there is less need of new laws than a prompt and fearless enforcement of the

4. A radical reform of our present system of taxation, which is unjust and inequitable 5. A more enlightened system of justice which shall include both the administration of county lails and State prisons, a system which shall aim at reform rather than a punishment, which shall encourage those unfortunate fellow men who have broken the laws to learn to adapt themselves to the conditions of organized society.

6. The election of United States Senators by popular vote. 7. The revision and reform of our present cumbrous and dangerous ballot laws. The extension of the present law for enrol-

ment and primaries for the purpose of secur-

ing more honest and orderly party management and a truer expression of the rea desires of the voters. The removal of troublesome restrictons on independent voting intended solely to perpetuate dominance of political machines in all parties and the nomination of the independent voter, who has as much right to express his opinion at the polls as any other.

system having been brought about by a Republican Governor for the sole purpose of perpetuating his own political power at the expense of the unfortunate inmates of these institutions. 9. A strengthening, extension and provision for the vigorous enforcement of the laws relating to corrupt practices at elections

These are offered as suggestions merely

control from our State institutions, the present

as the line along which one Democrat would like to see the platform of the party run. All loyal Democrats, loving one's party and believing in its mission, confident that with its principles boldly proclaimed, its policies clearly outlined and with candidates of unquestioned Democratic faith and high personal character as its standard bearers. we will await the action of the Buffalo con

The members of the conference have

The members of the conference have gathered here at considerable personal inconvenience as a sudden call to duty, hoping that by so doing we could aid softewhat in clearing the situation in advance of the State convention, and thereby do our share in rendering the difficult labors of that body perhaps a little less difficult.

To the delegates to that convention and all our fellow Democrats we now appeal, hoping and beseeching that every effort may be made by every true Democrat to bring the party into h armony upon a wise platform and for candidates who will stimulate indifference and arouse enthusiasm by their appeals to the intelligence and right mindedness of the voters of the State of New York.



MARRIED.

CORR-MACENERNEY.—At Jersey City. N. J., on Sept. 4, 1906, John Henry Corr of New York to Laura MacEnerney, by the Rev. James Kelly of St. Michael's R. C. Church. UBBELL-EMBURY.-Richard Wolcott Hubbell to Lucy Bates Embury, on Sept. 2, at 8 o'clock

DIED.

GERMOND.—Suddenly, on Sept. 3, 1906, at St Luke's Hospital, New Bedford, Mass., the Rev Philip Germond, D.D., pastor of Nepperhan. Heights (Yonkers) Methodist Episcopal Church, aged 98 years. Now lying in state at the Chapel of the Stephen Merritt Burial Co., 8th

av. and 19th st. Funeral services at Calvary Methodist Episcopal Church 119th st. and 7th av., on Friday evening at 8 o'clock. Interment at convenience o family. Clergy will please meet in church parior at 7:45 P. M. European papers please

HOLBROW.-At San Antonio, Tex., Aug. 25, Herman L. Holbrow. Funeral service at St. Andrew's Episcopal Church.

Walden, N. Y., on Sunday, Sept. 9, at 1 P. M KEITH. -On Tuesday, Sept. 4, at his residence, New York, the Rev. Ormes B. Keith, in the 89th

year of his age. Notice of funeral hereafter. LEWIS. -At Bethlehem, N. H., on Wednesday, Sept. 5, 1906, Edwin A. Stevens, son of the late

Edward P. C. and Mary P. Lewis, in his 36th Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend funeral services at Trinity Church, corner 7th and Washington sts., Hoboken, on Saturday, Sept. 8, at 10 o'clock A. M. Interment at

STILLMAN. -On Sept. 4, at Lisieux, France, in the 70th year of his age, Thomas Edgar Stillman Notice of funeral hereafter. AILER.-At Richfield Springs, N. Y., Sept. 3

1906, Emma Lee Taller, wife of Robert W. Taller of New York and daughter of the late Col. James Lee. Funeral services on Friday, Sept. 7, at 10:30 A. M. at Ascension Church, 5th av. and 10th st. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

on Tuesday, Sept. 4, 1908, Frances L., daughte of Frank and Adela Wadsworth, aged 20 years Funeral services will be held at the home of her

ADSWORTH. Suddenly, at Bradley Beach, N. J.

parents, 175 Fairmount av., Newark, N. J. on Friday, Sopt. 7, at 3 P. M.